visions the sealing rights of the United States in Behring Sea will be determined by the Board of Arbitrators, to sit in Paris during the next few menths. The successful termination of the seal fishery negotiations in a way that will take this some question out of further controversy is highly gratifying, and must be considered one of the most substantial diplomatic achievements of the Administration just ending.

Under the Tariff act of 1890 the burden was thrown on the State Department of negotiating a series of treaties of commercial reciprocity with Central and South American countries. The articles to be used as a basis for reciprocity were named in the Tariff bill, and the State Department was to make terms for the admission of American products into other countries in return for the free admission here of sugar, coffee, india-rubber, hides, etc. The first convention proclaimed was that with Brazil early in 1891; a second was negotiated in the same with Spain for her West India possessions, and a third with the Republic of San Do Since 1891 similar conventions have been proclaimed with Guatemala, Salvador, Great Britain for certain West India colonies, and British Guiana, Nicaragua and Honduras, With the sugar clause as a basis, limited reciprocity conventions have also been arranged with Germany and Austria-Hungary, these two countries removing restrictions on the importation of American beef and pork products. The increase in the value of American imports to the countries with which reciprocity agreements were proclaimed was, up to Sepfember 30, 1892, in round numbers \$21,000,-000. France, in 1892, through the efforts of the American Minister at Paris, also removed some restrictions on the importation of American pork products, and similar concessions were aubsequently made by Denmark and Italy.

Events growing out of the civil war in Chili threatened, during the winter of 1891-92, to involve this country in war with the triumphant Congressional party in that Republic; but the firm and vigorous assertion of this country's purpose to maintain its dignity and enforce its rights brought the Chilian Government to a speedy sense of responsibility, and the injuries of which the United States complained were redressed without question. A party of sailors from the cruiser Baltimore had been attacked by a mob in Valparaiso, and loss of life had resulted. The Administration demanded an apology for this insult to the American uniform, and an indemnity for the families of dead sailors and for the injured. After some negotiations which had shown a marked spirit of indifference and unfriendliness on the part of the Chilian Government, President Harrison sent an ultimatum to Santiago, and communicated this action to Congress, which stood ready to declare war. Chili made a prompt apology, however, and promised reparation. An indemnity of \$75,000 was subsequently paid to the United States, to be distributed among the sufferers by the Valparaise riot

The State Department had long been endeavoring to negotiate a claims convention with Chili, for the settlement of claims against the Government held by citizens of the United States, some of which had been in dispute for twenty or thirty years. As a result of the Valparaiso incident, perhaps, the Chilian Government finally acceded to this demand, and Minister Egan signed in 1892 a treaty by which these long standing claims will be submitted to an impartial commission. The commission is to begin its work during the present year.

In the winter of 1890-91 several Italian subjects were killed in an uprising in New-Orleans against a secret organization of assessine, known as the As they had been executed without trial, the Italian Government protested that their lynching was a violation of treaty stipulations between the two countries, and demanded punishment of the lynchers and an indemnity for the victims. The Secretary of State promised an investigation of the killing, and explained that the United States Government had no direct jurisdiction over the citizens of Louisiana who were engaged in the uprising. Dissatisfied with this pacific answer, the Italian Government withdrew its Minister here, and sought to terminate diplomatic relations between the two countries. An investigation showing that some of the men killed by the New-Orleans mob were Italian subjects, this Government subsequently paid a voluntary indemnity of \$25,000, to be distributed among the families of the sufferers. The sum was accepted by Italy as a most generous compensation, and cordial diplomatic relations were thereupon restored.

The United States joined with the other leading Nations of the world in the Brussels Conference for the suppression of the African slave trade, acted upon by the Senate until the winter of 1892, and the time for exchanging ratifications had to e extended by the other signatory powers in order to allow the United States to participate in the treaty. A proviso was also added by the Senate reserving the approval by this country of any scheme of African territorial partition which might seem to be implied by the treaty itself. This modification was subsequently accepted by the other signatory powers.

The State Department in 1891 sent invitations to the leading commercial Nations of Europe to join in an international monetary conference, to discuss the means for enlarging the use of silver as money. The invitations were accepted, and the conference which recently met in Brussels was the result. The delegates will meet again in a month or two and renew their discussions. Much has already been accomplished by this conference in the way of making clear the conditions on which a freer use of silver can be obtained, though, of course, it was not to be expected that any radical change in the monetary system would be the out-

course, it was not to be expected that any take the concentration in the monetary system would be the outcome of the congress.

The Senate recently ratified a new treaty of extradition with France, to replace a convention which did not fit modern conditions of intercourse between the two countries. A similar extradition treaty with Russia has also been ratified by the Senate, as has one with Sweden.

The closing diplomatic achievement of the Harrison Administration, and one worthy to round out its long list of brilliant successes, was the negotiation of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, new before the Senate. This treaty is a model of skill and simplicity, obtaining the Hawaiian Islands for the United States almost without conditions, and submitting all questions of their control and government to future legislation by Congress, No more favorable terms could have been imagined, and that the islands are now offered to this country in a way which leaves no solid grounds of objection to the opposition must be regarded as a triumph of diplomacy on which the credit of the present Administration of the State Department can be safely left to rest.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

When President Harrison entered upon the discharge of his official duties in March, 1889, he was confronted with an unauthorized and dangerous expedient resorted to by his predecessor for keeping large amounts of public funds in circulation. It consisted in loaning Government moneys to certain favored banks without interest, upon the security of Government bonds. The evils resulting from such a policy were many and marked. For one, it created a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital in favored localities. The banks which were lucky enough to catch, as it were, "the Treasurer's eye," also practically secured interest both upon the bonds and their pro-It became President Harrison's policy cautiously and gradually to recall these deposits and apply them to the purchase of bonds. He did this without injury to the commercial interests of the country, and in a manner reflecting great credit upon the management of the Treasury Department. The banks which, in 1889, held about \$60,000,000 of public funds upon such extraordinarily favorable terms, now hold no more than \$15,000,000, and of this amount \$4,000,000 is ced to the credit of disbursing officers' accounts. The per capita circulation of money rose at once under this policy from \$23 03 on March 1, 1889, to \$24 38 on December 1, 1891.

To show still further the wisdom of these finan-

1802, and was soon after ratified. Under its pro- | cial operations, the following table should be studied with care: PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

From March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889 .6338,074,850 00 .361,264,642 05 .304,097,180 43 .32,832,538 38 SINCE MARCH 1, 1889. . \$259,093,659 06 . 296,316,931 : 0 . 351,669,424 71 . 55,352,493 51

Cost at maturity It shows that while the amount of bonds actually redeemed under the Cleveland Administration was

It shows that while the amount of bonds actually redeemed under the Cleveland Administration was greater than that redeemed under his successor, the net saving to the Government which President Harrison effected in the purchase of bonds is larger by \$22,519,955/13 than the saving effected by President Cleveland. The interest charge at the same time fell from \$37,000,006 in 1859, to \$22,550,000 in 1803. The total amount of interest paid under the Harrison Administration during its feur years of power is \$70,000,000 lower than the total amount of interest paid in the four years of the Cleveland regime.

The "disappearance of the surplus," a term fondled by the tongues of campaign orators like the dantiest of morsels, is, of course, no mystery to those who care to ascertain the truth. While the enactment of the Tariff law of 1890 reduced the revenues of the Government—the abolition of the duties on sugar alone, and the sugar bounty clause, represent a net loss of \$68,000,000—it did not take sufficiently into account, perhaps, the growing needs of the Government. Only extraordinary weakness of intellect can account for the silly prattle about a Republican billion-dollar flouse of Representatives, when, as will be shown in a few days, its Democratic successor has expended yearly \$97,006,000 more. But this is a matter for which the Executive can in no way be held responsible. To satisfy, however, this class of people and those whom they delude, it may be well, perhaps, to enumerate some of the extraordinary expenses, none of them entirely unjustifiable, to which the "disappearance" of the surplus must be charged. Upon the new Navy, for instance, there has been expended—not counting the running expenses of the establishment, but only the cost of new vessels built—from \$35,000,000 to \$37,000,000 during the last four years. For armaments and fortifications during the same period a sum of between seven and eight millions has been paid. The acquisition of Indian lands for the benefit of settlers called for an ontlay of ab The payment of the sugar bounty called for about \$12,500,600. The expenses of the eleventh census were very nearly \$10,000,000. An unusually large number of new public buildings has also been constructed during President Harrison's Administration, involving an expenditure of probably five or eight million dollars. The increase of the pension list, too, is not to be lost sight of, amounting probably to not less than \$40,000,000 for the last four years. These extraordinary expenses of the Government amount to a sum total of not less than \$100,000,000, every dollar of which was appropriated for, of course, and for the proper expenditure of which President Harrison became responsible. The revenues of the Government in the four years of his administration, not counting the present fiscal year, amounted to \$1,735,425,632,64, and the expenditures to \$1,525,446,790,79. These years sums have been collected and disbursed without revealing a single case of defalcation or embezzlement, surely the highest testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the manner in which he has discharged his trust. The masterly analysis of the growth of material wealth in this country during nearly thirty years of protection, which President Harrison's last analysis of the growth of material and the protection, which President Harrison's last analysis of the growth of material and the protection, which President Harrison's last analysis of the growth of material and the surface of the protection, which President Harrison's last analysis of the growth of material and the surface of the growth of the

lected and disbursed without revealing a single case of defaleation or embezziement, surely the highest testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the manner in which he has discharged his trust.

The masterly analysis of the growth of material wealth in this country during nearly thirty years of protection, which President Harrison's last annual message contained, is of too recent a date to have been forgotten. It may not be inopportune, however, to quote here the memorable worls in which he defined the principles unon which the foundations of a sound financial policy should rest:

"I believe," said he, "that the protective system, which has now for som thing more than thirty years continuously prevailed in dur lexis'ation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our National wealth, and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people tous interest to preserve to our working people tous interest to preserve to our working people tous interest to preserve to our working people for whom our Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and fowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that Constitution and flowerment were framed and instituted—and it cannot be ernment were framed and institute—and to so legis-late as to preserve in their homes the comfort, in dependence, lovalty and sense of interest in the Government which are essential to good citizenship in peace, and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defence of the flag when it is assailed."

A DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED ON INTELLIGENT BUSINESS PRINCIPLES,

The work of the War Department under Presithe sum was accepted by Italy as a most as compensation, and cordial diplomatic results as compensation in the fall of president Harrison's Administration has been distinguished by its intelligent, progressive and business like character. The most gratifying results have been attained within the last four years by wise and unostentations methods. The efforts to reduce the percentage of describing to progressive and business like character. The most gratifying results have been attained within the last four years by wise and unostentations methods. The efforts to reduce the percentage of describing to results intent of the Homestead and Prosumption laws to the manifest intent of the Homestead and Prosumption laws to the manifest intent of the Homestead and Prosumption laws to the purpose of President It became the purpose of

the causes that produced them, have been so successful that the Secretary of War was able to report within two years after President liarrison entered the White House, that the percentage of desertions had fallen thirty-three per cent.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer solidiers were remarkable. This was a matter in which President Harrison took a lively and almost personal interest. Upon his accession to office the Record and Pension Division of the War Department was 41,000 cases behind. Within less than two years the Secretary of War was able to report that the fiscal year had closed without a single case left over, though the new cases had increased fifty-two per cent in number over the previous year by reason of the pension legislation of the preceding Congress.

The reorganization and enlargement of the Bareau of Military Information, which was effected last year, is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent.

A NAVY TO BE PROUD OF.

fraud or partiality. At the same time the enthusiasm and interest of the naval officers, both of the staff and line, have been stimulated and sustained. When it is remembered that it is only a few years ago since American naval contractors and shipbuilders were practically without experience in the construction of large iron or steel ships, that the engine shops of this country were unfamiliar with great marine engines, and that the manufacture of steel forgings for guns and plates was almost wholly a foreign industry—when all this is remembered, the progress made under President Harrison's Administration certainly is cause for congratulation and reflects great credit upon the conduct of this important department.

The nineteen war vessels put in commission or made ready for commission during the last four years include the 4,000 to 5,000 ton cruisers Chicago, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark and San Francisco: the 1,700-ton gunboats Yorktown, Concord and Bennington; the 2,000-ton gunboats Petrel and Machias; the 8,000-ton protected cruiser New-York; the double-turret monitor Miantonomoh; the 4,000-ton coast defence ship Monterey; the practice cruiser Bancroft: the dynamite cruiser Vesuvins, and the torpedo boat Cushing. Ten or twelve other vessels of war will probably be completed before the close of 1893.

The development of a naval militia, enlisting 1,800 men, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cerdial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another of the notable achievements of President Harrison's Administration.

An administrative reform of great importance to the Navy, to be credited to the retiring Secretary, is the extension of the Civil Service rules to workmen and others employed in the Government Navy Yards. This sensible step put an end to many old abuses, and gave the working force employed in the Government yards a notably higher character and greater efficiency.

INCREASED POSTAL RECEIPTS.

INCREASED POSTAL RECEIPTS

The remarkable increase in the revenues of the Postoffice Department in the number of postoffices established, and in the miles of mail carriage a ided shows the efficiency of the management of that important department of the Government during President Harrison's Administration. For the three years ending June 30, 1892, the postal revenues amounted to \$197,744,359, which was an inwith all city conveniences. Telford paved streets, pure water, good sewerage, and, best of all, pure country air, conveniently near city, can be had cheap. Send for prospectus, with map, and pletures of cottages for sale, to R. V. Pierce, Bound Brook, N. J.

previously appeared in the revenues of the Depart-

previously appeared in the revenues of the Department.

The saving of one day in the transmission of mails between New-York and San Francisco in the first year of the Harrison Administration was one of the earliest reforms inaugurated. There followed soon after the establishment of ocean mail postoflices upon the steamers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines, saving by the distribution on shipboard from two to fourteen hours' time in the delivery of mail at the port of entry, and often much more than this in the delivery at interior places. In the four years of the Administration, the free delivery system was perfected and extended, nearly doubled, in fact, while many thousand miles of new postal service were added to the existing system. At the same time the percentage of errors in the distribution of mail was reduced over one-half.

One of the most notable achievements was the successful enforcement of the statute in regard to lotteries. The law was enacted in September, 1890. The Postoflice Department at once entered, with the co-operation of the Department of Justice, upon a crusade against the lottery companies, as a result of which it not only succeeded in freeing the mails from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery thieves, but also put an effective stop to their swindling and nefarious business.

Under the law of March 3, 1891, contracts were made by the Fostmaster-tieneral for the carrying of mails in American vessels. The cry of "subsidy" raised by Democrats in and out of Congress did not deter the President from carrying out a policy which he justly described in his last annual message as "wholesome," and "one having in it much promise." As one of the results already reached, sixteen American ships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,400,000, have been built, or are about to be built, under contract in American shipy of an aggregate tonnage of second to be built under contract in American shipy of an aggregate tonnage of the Silvardian

RATIONAL TREATMENT OF THE INDIAN.

The policy of President Harrison with regard to the Indians has been, on the whole, remarkably successful. It looked steadily toward breaking up the tribal relation, and toward dealing with the Indian as an individual. In other words, it was directed toward breaking up the authority of the chiefs and headmen, whose power was based upon large reservations held in common, and which, while smothering in the individual every incentive to the exercise of thrift, contributed indirectly to bring about, through the annuities contributed by the Government, a state of confirmed punperism. There was but one serious Indian outbreak in President Harrison's Administration, that which occurred among the Sioux in December, 1860. That these Indians had some just complaints is not to be doubted. But it was not in the power of the President to remedy those complaints. To the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for carriving out treaty stipulations must be ascribed the blame. Prompt action on the part of the President in placing the necessary troops at the disposal of General Miles resulted in quelling the disturbances and in restoring order.

The work of reducing the size of the reservation, with the incident labor of making allotments, was never more carefully and conscientiously conducted than under President Harrison's Adminiswords, it was directed toward breaking up the

William Andrew Jackson Sparks the Land Office that the adjustment of honest claims of individual settlers upon the public lands had become almost impossible. Only those who are familiar with the conditions under which the agricultural lands of this country have been settled cut apper-ciate the serious and often fattal consequences to the settlers of a policy that puts his title under suspicion, or delays the issuance of his patent. It to delay the learing and adjudication of indi-vidual cases upon their merits. The result of this policy, consistently pursued within the last four years, has been that the work of issuing patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrears when President Harrison extered the White House, has been so expedited that the General Land Office is now engaged upon current busi-ness. The relief thus afforded to honest settlers has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new States and Territories.

FOREST RESERVATIONS ESTABLISHED. One of the most admirable and general fea-

tures of the general policy pursued by the Interior Department has been the constant exten The reorganization and enlargement of the Bureau of Military Information, which was effected last year, is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent.

A NAVY TO BE PROUD OF.

The record of the Navy Department made under Fresident Harrison's Administration is one of which the country can justly be proud. When Secretary Tracy entered upon the discharge of his duties four years ago, only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission number nineteen. In the course of the last year of President Harrison's Administration, ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched, bringing the total number of vessels launched under the auspices of his Administration to twenty-two. Contracts have been lew within the last four years, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new vessels and their appartenances, amounting to \$35,000,000. These vast sums have been disbursed without the smallest scandal or charge of fread or partiality. At the same time the enthusiasm and interest of the naval officers, both of the staff and line, have been stimulated and sustained. When it is remembered that it is only a few years ago since American naval contractors.

Son of forest reservations have been set apart the purposes by President Harrison under the operation of the useful law of Marrison under the operation of the Timber Culture act. The Yellowstone Park has been greatly enlarged about 1,250,000 acres. On the White River in Colorado a tract of about the same area has been reserved by proclamation. Two other reservations have recently been established in the operation of the useful law of the Timber Culture act. The Yellowstone Park has been greatly enlarged part of the Timber Culture act. The Yellowstone Park has been greatly enlarged part of the Timber Culture act. The Yellowstone Park has been greatly enlarged part of the Sign portal and the operation of the useful law of the Timber Culture act. The Yellowstone Park has been greatly enlarged pa sion of forest reservations in the far West Millions of acres of forest land have been set

These facts will show the earnestness and success with which the policy of forest reservation has been carried out during the last two years. The value of the services thus performed can hardly be overestimated. The benefit is both local and National—in securing the sources of water supply and thus insuring irrigation and bountiful crops, and in preserving unimpaired the glories and beauties of natural scenery at the West.

In the Department of Justice a vigorous and effective effort has been made for the last four years to bring to trial and punishemnt all violators of law; but it has been the policy of President Harrison's Administration at the same time to see that frivolous and technical offences should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well disposed citizens. There can be no dou't that a number of convictions secured under the vigorous administration of Attoiney General Miller has had a salutary restraining influence. The vacation by judicial decree of fraudulent criticates of naturalization upon bills in equity filed by the Attorney-General in the Circuit Court of the United States has been a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction.

A notice, however brief, of the work done by the Department of Justice would be incomplete without a reference to the excellence of the judicial appointments made by President Harrison. This much even his worst enemies have been causalled, educit Them. President Harrison's Administration at the same

rison. This much even his worst resident have been compelled to admit. There is not a single appointment to the beach sent to the Senate which has not been promptly confirmed, with the exception, perhaps, of the nomination of Judge Hanchett, of Michigan, which for purely political reasons is still pending.

is usually thrown away on inferior cigarettes. Get the best. Get the purest. Ask for the Old Dominion, Photograph in each

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers are the Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United states for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are ABSOLUTELY false. and the intention with which they are made

known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janes Water having be ome very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sole, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become & good, bad, or indifferent. The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow the Public that the bottle so labelled is rold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian littler Water sold by The Ap-llinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO., 32, Beaver-st., New-York, Sele Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London,

culture, a new executive department of the Government, was regarded by President Harrison not as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, but as a wise and timely response to a request which had long been respectfully urged by the farmers of the country. Under his Administration the organization of the Department has been perfected and results have been obtained which fairly realize the expectations which its creation excited. Its influence has been great in disseminating useful information, in stimulating diversification of crops, and eradicating diseases of domestic animals. The inspection by the Agricultural Department of cattle and park products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended the diplomatic efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by European governments. The effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats has been felt not only by the farmer, but also in many branches of trade. Secretary Risk estimated that the restrictions upon the inportation of our pork products into Europe had lost us a market of more than twenty million dollars' worth of these products annually.

GENEINE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The law relating to the Civil Service has been execute I by President Harrison with fidelity and impartiality. Almost the first step in the direction of an honest execution of the law taken by him was the issue of an order under which the "list of eligibles" was opened for inspection to anybody who chose to examine at 'Under Mr. (leveland that list had been closed. It naturally became a source of much suspicion, and had turnished the basis of charges of favoritism in the administration of the law. President Harrison argued: "What is a secret is always suspected what is open can be judged." He complete, so saily shaken during the incumbency of Mr. Cleveland's commission, and reliabilitating a discredited part of the incumbency of Mr. Cleveland's commission, and reliabilitating a discredited part of the incumbency. In the four years of his Administration he has with prudence and a due regard for the true interests of the Government steady increased the scope of the Civil Service, while doing much to improve the efficiency of the service as it existed when he entered office. One of his most noteworthy acts in this direction has been the establishment of an "efficiency record" as the basis of a comparative rating of the clerks within the classified service. This he did with the view to placing promotions upon a basis of merit. It has resulted in standaring the work of the departments and putting new vigor into those employees of the Government who had learned to look to almost anything evect merit as a necessary element to secure recognition and promotion. the "list of eligibles" was opened for inspection THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

Such, in brief, is the record made by President | was his sister. Harrison in the four years of his administration The judgment of history may not sustain all the claims made by his friends; but in so doing it will east no reflection upon him either as a man or as a faithful public servant. Contrasting the condition of the country when, in 1861, the party of President Harrison was called upon to save it from disruption with the condition in which his administration of the Government leaves it at the ead of his term, history may be called upon to record once more the fact that "the experience of on generation is not highly instructive to the rest, and it will, no doubt, place an interpretation up in the vote of November last different from that the vote of November last different from that which factional prejudice and party malice con-tinue to put upon it, and which in a spirit of self-satisfaction is characterized by some as a "verdict

ADVERTISING IN THE PRENCH PRESS.

A recent cable dispatch stated that the French argency to a motion made by M. Boissy d'Anglas, that sewspapers be held responsible for financial adverlow that the endless discussions about the Panama candals have exercised a depressing influence upon have become wild and confused under the accusations of bribery published at random by the press. In the tope of directly answering these charges the legislas are ready to give a proof of their enmity toward all financial schemes, while punishing the press for its talk about the alleged corruption of officials and embers of Parliament.

the conservative Republicans of the C amber to follow the lead of the famous revolutionist Rochefort, who was so often sentenced to prison for his attacks upon on the rights of property. From London, where he is still in exile, and whence he directs his Paris news paper "L'Intransigeant," Rochefert ordered his manig-ing editor not to receive any advertisements of financial corporations, and even to suppress absolutely the financial bulletin. He stated at the same time that, like all other newspapers, "L'Intransigeant" had received and been pold for inserting the Panama Canal Company's admrtisements, which was a per fectly legitimate business. But as Rochefort is not a man given to half measures, and as his journal can live only upon its tremendously large circulation, he preferred to cut off all relations with financial concerns of any kind. The result will be nearly the same to other French newspapers if M. Bolssy d'Auglas's motion is adopted; for few of them would dare to publish advertisements of financial companies which may be good and sound at present, but the future of which cannot be absolutely guaranteed.

Milwaukce, March 2 (Special), -Joseph Renatus VI has proclaimed an anathema on the Protestant Episcopa Church. In an official document, bearing the seal of his office, after reciting the heresies of the Episcopal God, Metropolitan Archbishop of the Old Catholic Church in America, having implored the Ever-Blessed Trinity for plumination, and the guidance and intercession of the Ever-Virgin Mary, Mether of Gol, and all the Saint. anathematize the abominable heresies tolerated and in dorsed by the Protestant Episcopal Com munion, and prohibit all Old Catholic Priests, Religious and Lates, from having intercommunion with those owing spiritual all glance to the Probatint Fpi co al Elsho, s, a d from partialpa ing in any of their services."

This unique proclamation is the outcome of the Epis copal Church's fallure to admit the Archbishop to its ministry when he left the Roman Catholic priesthood hae consecr t d Archbishop of the (Id . thois Church in America by Julius I, the Jacobite Archipshop of Ucylon, too and India. He expects soon to be the head of a great church in this country and to receive many accessions from the Episcopal Church. His headquarters are in Daval, in this State, and he is showing great activity in building up his new church.

ees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically in appearance and color those long used for

generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to

The glare of publicity has had apparently no effect upon the spirits or lung-power of the poultry and pigeons at the Madison square Garden. It was said by an expert that the sudden transition from the free poultry yard to the wire prison would breed disease, but the sunlight yesterday dispelled whatever germs lurked about the Garden, and the shrill cries, mild coos and sibilant hisses went on with unabated vigor. There was one man, however, who could not hear the uproar, and his large speaking-trumpet was greatly envied by those who were forced, by reason The pigeons and pheasants especially, under the influence of the warm sucshine which streamed in through the glass roof, were in fine feather, and the various lines shone brightly with ever-changing colors, A fine lot of pheasants, the property of Vernon de Guese, received much attention from the women. Women and children mace up the larger part of the 4,000 visitors yesterday, and the children were in Babies burning up, babies in agony raptures over every Iresh arrival in the poultry world. Through the medium of the incubators a hundred or so of ducklings and chicks were ushered into the world parentless, and the children, who were allowed to go about at their free will, gave them a foretaste of the indignities they would suffer when they gree

In the incubator department the fertile Yankeo genius was in his element. The unlittiated were treated to dissertations on the feeding and breeding of poultry until their heads swam. The automatic appliances for assisting nature were much in evidence One man had invented a door to be attached to poultry house. "Yer see," said he, "when de bords wake up in de mornin' dey're hungry. What dua Dey just try to get de corn in dis wire box up over de door. Dey can't do it-see! Der spring springs de door open, and dey're free to go out and gobble de worms dat come out o' der ground." Another had a patent egg-holler, which, upon the expiration of a stipulated time, would ring a gong to wern the cook that the egg was ready for eating.

AWAKENED TO NOISY EXULTATION.

A GOOD CROWD IN THE GARDEN-ADDITIONAL

PRIZES AWARDED.

of duty, to stay in the amphitheatre.

A pretty girl had a placard which read "No. 778, Golden Polish Bearded Hen, owned by Colonel R. J. Hamilton." This she wore on her breas' oblivious of the comment which she caused. In the vening, previous to the opening of the theatre, men

evening dress strolled about disconsolately.

After every bird, apparently, had received a erize, it was thought best to have the judges go wer the work again so as not to leave a bird un ribboned, and a number of special prizes were awarded esterday, as follows: Adams, Furdue & Young, \$250 in special prizes

for the best exhibits of buff cochins in six classes A. A. Heroux's prize of \$25 for the best pouter geon, awarded to Andrew Muchling, Ann Arbor, Sich.

T. A. Havemeyer, jr.'s prize, silver cup, for best display of fantail pigeons, awarded to Alexander Hay, Jersey City, N. J.

A similar cup, offered by the same person for best four pair of pigeons, awarded to H. V. Crawford, Monteaur, N. J.

Integrit, N. J. Indian games, \$190, to Woodlawn Poultry-yard, Black Laugshans, \$100, to Hempstent Farm, White cochins, \$50, for the test pair, to Charles J.

PIGEONS. Jacobins, \$29, to A. B. Hoskins, Fantalls, \$10, to T. A. Havemeyer, Owls, \$10, to T. A. Havemeyer, Turnits, \$10, to W. T. Levering, Fouriers, \$10, to W. T. Levering, Tumblers, \$10, to Andrew Muchiling, Tumblers, \$10, to Oscar Leffer, Oriental frills, \$10, to Blake & Johnson,

THE BODY OF THE SUICIDE IDENTIFIED

IT WAS AUGUSTA ERICSON WHO MET DEATH ON

THE ELEVATED ROAD. The body of the young woman who threw herself in rout of an elevated train at Third-ave, and Twenty hird-st. on Wednesday afternoon was identified posiively yesterday morning by Carl Ericson, who ke size-shop at No. 455 Third ave, and lives at No. 301 East Twenty-ninth-st. He said that the young woman was his sister, Augusta Ericson, without doubt, but e could not explain the cause of her suicide. He ook charge of her body at the Morgne. She came to this country in June last from Soedermanland, sweden, and found employment with a family in Passale, N. J. Her brother thought she was still in Passaic until last week, when an acquaintance wrote to him that she had gone to work for Mrs. Carlton, at No. 130 Stone ave., Brooklyn. Ericson was informed in the letter that his sister had spoken of having trouble of some kind which had made her tired o ite. Ericson went to see his sister at Mrs. Carlton's her trouble, she put him off, but promised to see him at his home on Sunday and tell him everything As she failed to keep the appointment he wrote to her, again entreating her not to conceal her trouble from him. He read of her suicide yesterday moining, and immediately went to satisfy himself that she

was caused by a young man named Roos, who had ecompanied her to this country from Sweden. She and spoken about the young man in a way to indicate that she was interested in him, but her brother had had received from her lover was handed to the police yesterday by Mr. Carlton. The letters were written n Swedish, but it was said that the writer had accused her of unfaithfulness.

neer and fireman of the locomotive which ran over the young woman, were arrested yesterday morning, but they were paroled in the Yoraville Pelice Court. Incy were not to be biamed for her death, it was sale, but they will be wanted as witnesses at the

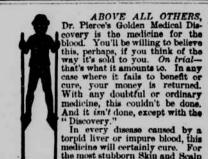
Ground was broken Wednesday morning at sixty-

proposed bridge across the East River. Dr. Rainey was present when the work was began. He was nengineer for John D. and T. E. Crimmins, who have the congract for the work; John J. Van Horne, engineer for Dr. Rainey's company, and C. D. Ward, W. A. McGalliard and Joseph M. O'Hara, civil enyears to have this proposed bridge built, and he was much gratified on Wednesday when he saw the first steps taken in the actual work. Dr. Rainey's plans provide for two elevated rallroad approaches on the New York side. The company is incorporated as the New York and Long Isaand Bridge Company. It will be impossible to do much work for several weeks on account of the condition of the ground.

TO EXPERIMENT ON WILD ANIMALS.

Some interesting experiments with some of the animals of Barnum & Balley's "Greatest Show on Earth" will take place at the winter quarters of the animals, Bridgeport, before several invited guests on Monday. The experiments to be tried are to determine the effect of different instruments on recently captured wild beasts and to determine, by actual trial, whether elephants, llons and tigers are terrified at the sight of live mice, as is popularly supposed.

In the report published on Tuesday concerning the killing of Mrs. Henrietta Wolff by a runaway horse and sleigh at One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st. and team belonged to Clemens Henger, a butcher, and was hitched to a post by the driver, who went to No. 272 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st, to transact some business. The forse became frightened and



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BABIES ON FIRE

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broke away, and dashed up Second-ave., running over Mrs. Wolff, who was crossing the street, and continued on toward the Harlem River, where the sleigh struck on elevated ratiroad pillar and was smashed. The horse was then caught by the da-

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ACTION ON A CLAUSE OF THE M'KINLEY LAW-NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of ommerce was held yesterday at 12:30 o'clock. The first vice-president. Alexander E. Orr, presided. Morris K. Jesup, the second vice-president, was also there. On motion of Henry Hentz, chairman of the executive committee, the following candidates for membership were elected: Alonzo E. Conover, Edward Corning, Samuel D. Coykendall, James B. Dake, Bernard G. Gunther, Clarence M. Hyde, John G. Jenkins, Thomas B. Kent, John McAnerney, Otto Magnus, Ebenezer S. Mason, James R. Morse, Gilbert M. Plympton, Paul Schwarz, Reinhart Siedenburg, William S. Sloan, William Tousey, Edward A. Treat and

that a special meeting of the Chamber be held on Thursday next, for the election of a Commissioner of Pilots, to serve for two years from that date, in place of Eithu Spicer, deceased. Mr. Hentz rep nomination by the committee of William B. Hilton, for the office. The nomination was unanimously ap proved.

Louis Windmuller offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The German Parliament has under con whereas, the German Paritament has under con-sideration and is about to pass an act to compel all American merchandise to be stamped "United States of America" in the way in which all seeman merchandise imported in the country must now be stamped according to the provisions of the McKinley act; and, whereas, confiscation of all American merchandise not so stamped is threatened, when experted to or passing through Ger-many, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Commerce and revenue laws be requested to represent these facts to our dovernment and urge upon it a repeal of that part of the McKinley bill which requires all merchandise to be stamped with the name of the country where is originates.

John Austin Stevens, from the World's Fair Eutertainment Committee, made a preliminary report to the effect that a sub-committee had been appointed and that the comittee had taken the liberty of adding the name of the Vice President, Levi P. Morton, to the committee. He asked permission

THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS MAY UNITE.

MEMBERS OF THE COFFEE EXCHANGE WISH TO JOIN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

For some time the members of the Coffee Ex-change have been looking around for another exchange with which to link their fortunes. The business of the organization has been singuish. There are 175 members and seats are valued at about \$600 each. The Ciffee Exchange owns real estate adjoining the Citton Exchange and the latter was looked upon as the most natural and acceptable associate. But the Cotton Exchange people been doing an active business in late years and they have paid little attention to the subject of consoldation. In the meantime, the members of the C-ffee Exchange have opened negotiations with the Produce Exchange. It is understood that there overtures have been listened to with some favor. The Coffee Exchange has some bonds, and it is said that if the property held by the organization were sold, a sufficient sum would be realized to enable all the members of that Exchange to enter the Produce Exchange without any assessment for fees. A committee of the Coffee Exchange, it is understood, have the subject under consideration, and it is also said that a committee of the Produce Exchange will soon be appointed for the purposes of conference and recommendation.

BEGINNING A SALE OF PAINTINGS. The sale at auction of a collection of painting belonging to Charles H. Miller, the artist, and others was begun at the Holbern Art Galleries, No. 576 Fifth-ave., last night. Several small pictures by L. F. Hard, Chester Loomis, E. J. Couse, M. schold and others were soid at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. The sale will be continued this evening when several large pointings by such artists as William M. Chase, N. De Gegerfelt, F. Volts and George Eichel will be sold.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON VIA PENS

SYLVANIA RAILROAD. The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets from New-York to Washington, March 2, 3 and 6, valid for return until March 7, at rate of 88 for round trip, for the benefit of those desiring to attend the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland.

Trains are fast and frequent, and will be run in as many sections as the necessities of travel may require.